# Using LIKE and wildcards

Matthew Wray - 2024-08-21 - Comments (0) - Creating Reports

In DPQL  you can use the LIKE operator in the WHERE clause to check for certain patterns.

You would use it alongside wildcards:

**%**  represents any number of characters

**_**  represents one character

## Examples

**Tickets from a single email domain**
An example of this you could use would be if you wanted to look at all tickets from users under a specific email domain.

The query below wouldn't work as the email address is incomplete:

SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email

FROM tickets

WHERE tickets.person.emails.email = 'deskpro.com'

However if rather than = we use Like and the % wildcard we can pull all emails that end in [deskpro.com](deskpro.com)

SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email

FROM tickets

WHERE tickets.person.emails.email LIKE '%deskpro.com'

**Tickets from similar email domains**
Similarly if we wanted to pull all tickets submitted from [Deskpro.com](Deskpro.com) and [Deskpro.co](Deskpro.co).uk we could use the following as the second % would bypass the characters specified after deskpro:

SELECT Tickets.id, tickets.person.emails.email

FROM tickets

WHERE tickets.person.emails.email LIKE '%deskpro%'

## Wildcard Variations
Different wildcard variations that return support@deskpro.com :

| WHERE | LIKE | Description |
| --- | --- | --- |
| WHERE person.emails.email | LIKE 'Support%' | Any values that begin with support |
| WHERE person.emails.email | LIKE '%Deskpro.com' | Any values that end with deskpro.com |
| WHERE person.emails.email | LIKE '%Deskpro%' | Any values that contain Deskpro |
| WHERE person.emails.email | LIKE 's%m' | Any value that starts with S and ends with M |
| WHERE person.emails.email | LIKE '_u%' | Any value that has a U at the second position |